A Challenge to Specialist and Medical Profession in General.

Dr. Riegel, 1405 N. Y. Ave.,

less time than any other physician.

is a very broad assertion, and should be accepted by some physician.

Dr. Riegel is NOT a CURE ALL; he has not a REMEDY for ALL the HLS man is confines himself strictly to Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat, CATARRH, ASTHMA

Diagnose Your Own Case.

Catarrh of Head and Throat.

This is the most prevalent form of Catarrh and results from neglected cold.

"Is the breath foul?"

"Is the volce husky?"

"Do you spit up slime?"

"Is you ache all over?"

"Is the nose stopped up?"

"Do you snore at night?"

"Does your nose discharge?"

"Does your nose discharge?"

"Is there tickling in the throat?"

"To crusts form in the nose?"

"Is the nese sore and tender?"

"Do you sneeze a good deal?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose fitch and burn?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in back of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there a dropping in the throat?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with the mouth open?"
"Does the nose stop up toward night?"

Catarrh of Bronchial Tubes.

When Catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes and in time attacks the lungs. ronchial tubes and in time attacks the lungs.

"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"

"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"

"Have you pain behind breast bone?"

"Is there a ringing in your ears?"

"Is there a ringing in your ears?"

"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"

"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"

"Bo you cough short and hacking?"

"Do you cough in the mornings?"

"Do you cough on going to bed?"

"Do you spit up yellow matter?"

"Do you raise frothy material?"

"Are you low spirited at times?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Have you stitches in side?"

"Have you stitches in side?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Do you take cold easy?"
"Are you irritable?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"TREATMENT mild and soothing. No pain, instant relief. If Dr. Riegel cannot give relief the first treatment he will agree to treat you free until cured without any charge. Consultation in German and English free. Those especially invited who have been treated by others without receiving benefit.

REMEMBER,

The consultation, the medicine and the treatment are absolutely FREE, and will continue so until you are perfectly satisfied that substantial benefit is being derived. Now is the accepted time. Avail yourself of this generous offer-one that has never before been made in Washington. Consultation in German and English.

In Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat. No. 1405 New York Avenue.

Receivers' Sale at 514 Ninth St. is still going on.

The Supreme Court has decreed a dissolution of partnership of the firm of S. Oppenheimer & Bro. and the entire stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Gents' Furnishings and Sewing Machines must be sold quickly. as the store and premises will be for rent March I. The scythe has done its work in the Ladies' Coat and Wrap Department and the few garments remaining. also Blankets and Comforts, will be sold at less than half of their former prices.

Note the Big Cut.

The 20 Light Running New Home Sewing Machines, slightly used and worth from \$40 to \$60, will be sold from \$7 to \$15. Warranted for five years.

A Windfall.

Seaside Library Books, 2 cents each. 75-cent Bound Books at 10 cents each.

Almost a Gift.

Men's Camel's Hair Underwear, 39 cents. 10-4 Sheeting, leading make, 171/2c. per yard.

For Dressmakers.

Bust Forms, 98 cents. Worth \$2.50. Complete Forms, \$1.98. Worth \$6.

Value No Object.

Worsted Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, worth 25 cents, at 121/2 cents.

All-Wool Dress Goods, light spring shades, 36 inches wide, worth 35 cents, only 121/2 cents. 44-inch All-Wool Henrietta Cloth, leading shades.

worth 60 cents, only 20 cents. 36-inch Handsomely Embroidered Flannels, former price 85 cents, now 45 cents.

LEON TOBRINER, S. SUGENHEIMER, Receivers.

Public School Methods.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: As I see my children in their different grades come home almost daily with some token of progressive innovation I feel proud of our much-praised public school system, but on the other hand I am quite as often pained by reminders of two glaring defects apparently in its practical working. The children in question have an experienced teacher for a mother, and from careful home training have stepped into the fourth or fifth grades of our Washington schools. As we casually call upon one and another of them to read aloud some item in the daily paper we are shocked to find that after three or four years of excellent standing in these wonderful "up-to-date" halls of learning they have well nigh lost the art of reading aloud decently, which we with much pains had taught them before leaving the parental roof. When taken sharply to task for this they one and all invariably say: "We are not to blame. Every one says that these public schools spoil good readers, and only produce bad

The second complaint is sadder than the first, and comes from half a dozen different grades and rooms: The children are encouraged to toll faithfully till a late hour on some arithmetical or other task and start for school the next morning with mingled hope and fear, hav-ing all but one or two of the many features of the task correctly worked out. As they compare notes with their classmates they feel encouraged, finding but one or two perchance as successful as they. But they return in the afternoon stinging under a sense of injustice and evidently pondering whether honesty is really the best policy. The teachers in various ways proceed with the recitation and then with sublime con-fidence in the rising generation ask those

who had all the problems correctly worked out to raise their hands. Up go the hands

of a dozen or more who had perhaps not two honestly performed and the rest not even correctly copied from some other

the children who are taught that a truthful heart is worth more than all the school prizes of a year sadly take the imperfect marks as the paltry return for their virtue. But this is not the worst phase of the evil. The teacher after drilling the class on some example or written exercise selects one or two of the brightest pupils to examine the work of the rest and mark each according to its merits. The unscrupulous examiner marks perfect when paid for so doing, while the conscientious one is beset with bribes, threats, ostracism and every indignity, both in and out of the class.

The sympathizing parent suggests that the teacher be informed of these things, but is sadly assured that tale bearing in school is a crime above any in the deca-

logue.

Many of our teachers are evidently out of place in this pre-millennial dispensation. The majority of these censurable, unscrupulous public school children will found active and honored Sunday school attendants, regularly fed on "golden texts," while in training all the week, practically, for leadership in an Ananias club. Is the average parent blameless in this matter?
PATER FAMILIAS.

Speakers at M. and M. Banquet at

Mr. Daniel E. Conklin of the Merchants nd Manufacturers' Association came to Washington yesterday and with Congressman Rusk invited a number of United States Senators and Representatives to attend the annual banquet of the association which will be heid January 30 at Baltimore. Among those who have promised to respond to toasts are Senator Burrows of Michigan, who will speak on "The Monroe Doctrine;" Representative Dolliver, who will speak on "Statesmen and Patriotism;" Representative Towne, whose subject wil be "The Settlement of International Dis-putes by Arbitration," and Representative Brosius, who will speak on "The Paying of

even correctly copied from some other pupil or the answer book, as the case may be, and perfect marks are given them, while plexy, aged fifty-five.

THURSTON'S RECALL

The Ex-Minister Gives the Inside History of That Affair.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION

A Series of Petty and Brutal Indignities Complained of.

BAD FAITH CHARGED

Miss Kate Field, who is in Hawaii, sends the following to The Evening Star and the Chicago Times-Herald:

HONOLULU, December 30, 1895. "Why did Presider.t Cleveland demand

This blunt question I propounded to Lorrin A. Thurston, ex-minister to the American republic. And Mr. Thurston made reply: "It is a long story," he said, "but as many friends insist that I shall break a silence I have preserved on account of the dead. I will write out my version of the controversy, provided it be published verbatim et literatim." Giving Mr. Thurston this assurance, I received the following detailed account of a strange episode in diplomacy. As a friend of the late Secretary of State, I am more than ever persuaded that failing health had much to do with his Hawaiian policy. Had Mr. Gresham been a well man Mr. Thurston could have made no such record.

Here is Mr. Thurston's story: "While in Washington I received no information from the State Department that any charges had been made against me or that my recall had, or was going to be, requested, although the newspapers were con-tinually supplied from that source with a variety of information upon the subject. It



Ex-Minister Thurston.

was manifestly impossible for me to then reply to charges without knowing what they were. Upon returning to Honolulu in April, 1895, I ascertained that no charges or request for my recall had been received. Mr. Gresham's letter, having miscarried to Japan, did not reach Honolulu until April

"I immediately made a full reply to my own government; but, at their request, withheld publication until my successor was appointed. Before that occurred Mr. Gresham died, and it seemed inopportune to pub-lish a controversial statement in which he was involved. After that the matter soon became ancient history, and, although it left me in the unfortunate position of tacit-ly admitting the truth of the charges, I should have continued to keep silence had not President Cleveland gone out of his way to reasurrect the matter and drag it into his message to Congress by stating therein that 'Mr. Thurston having given abundant reason for asking for his recall, hat course was pursued.'

Gist of the Charge. "Whether there was 'abundant reason' for such course, involves the story of the relations of Hawaii and myself with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham for two years. Many details bearing directly upon the issue I cannot give without making the stateto a few incidents that indicate what Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Gresham's ideal of diplomatic usage and courtesy was-an ideal

which they consistently lived up to.
"The gist of the only charge made against me in the letter requesting my recall is, in substance, that I furnished to the American press for publication matter which contained comments and criticism upon the policy pursued by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham toward Hawaii.
"Before stating exactly what I did in this

respect, and why I did it, it is necessary to an understanding of the situation to state the facts leading up thereto, which began with the first week of Mr. Cleveland's inauguration.
"At that time Hawaii was represented in

Washington by a minister and five commis-sioners, all duly accredited and accepted, who had formally negotiated and signed an annexation treaty, action on which was pending before the Senate, while the relations between the two governments were, as they always had been, most friendly and

cordial.
"Immediately after the President's inauguration information reached the Ha-walian representatives that he intended to withdraw the treaty. Inquiry at the State Department was met with a curt refusal to confirm or deny the report, and the first and only news of the withdrawal by Mr Cleveland of the treaty reached the Ha-

waiians through the newspapers.

"Thus was initiated the unique and extraordinary policy of secreting from the accredited and recognized diplomatic representatives of a friendly government matters vitally affecting them and their coun try, and of allowing them to learn of the intentions of the government to which they were accredited solely through the press.
"The immediate and continued endeavors by the Hawaiian representatives to ascertain the intentions of the President were met by a frigid silence at the State Department, and the positive refusal to either state what course the President would pur-sue or to allow the Hawaiian commissioners to make any statements or explanations. Mr. Gresham's repeated reply was: 'When I desire any information from you I will let you know.' Meanwhile the queen's agents were accorded full and confidentia audiences, and received assurances that the

President would do nothing until he had made an investigation. Bad Faith Charged.

"From this time on the royalists were kept fully informed of every intended move contemplated by the President, Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis concerning Hawaii, while the Hawaiian government and its representatives were kept in ignorance thereof.

"The intention to make an investigation was soon announced in the press, but Mr. Gresham refused to affirm or deny it to the Hawaiian commissioners. Then the papers announced that Mr. Blount had been appointed and had started for San Francisco, whence he was to go to Hawaii on a special steamer. Still Mr. Gresham refused to admit or deny anything, or to grant our request to be allowed to send a telegram by the special steamer to the government in Hawaii. It was not until months after that he would even admit to us that Mr. Blount had gone to Hawaii, although Mr. Clevehad gone to Hawan, attended and shall claimed that the investigation was a basis for arbitration between Liliuo-kalani and the Dole government, and that

kalani and the Doie government, and that his decision to restore the queen was that of an arbitrator we were bound to accept.

"Arrived at Honolulu, Mr. Blount rigidly adhered to the policy of his superiors. The first and only information which the Hawaiian government received concerning Mr. Blount's instructions was gleaned from the Blount's instructions was gleaned from the columns of a royalist paper in which they were published in full over Mr. Blount's signature, under the heading of 'An Address to the Hawaiian People.'

"The manner in which Mr. Blount con-structed the report is familiar history. The secret and ex parte examination of secret and ex parte examination of wit-nesses; the compiling of affidavits hostile to the republic, without cross-examination or verification of the reliability of the af-fiants; the ignoring of nearly all of the leading participators in the overthrow of the monarchy, and of the causes leading up

but some of the incidents leading up to its final publication have not.

Thurston's Engine Inquiry.

Thurston's Engine Inquiry. Mr. Thurston's Inxious Inquiry.
"I was appointed minister in June, 1893.

On June 17, 1893, I addressed the following letter to Mr. Gresham; "In confirmation: Dfomy verbal statement

by my government to represent to you that, while the Hawaiian government has full confidence in the good faith of the United States toward Hawaii in and concerning its treatment of the relations between the two countries, it seems proper that it should be informed as to the effect which the present uncertainty as to the ultimate course to be pursued has upon the situation in Hawaii. The long-continued delay and uncertainty keeps the entire community in a feverish state of mind, by reason of which business is seriously affected; capital is rendered timid, thereby hampering all enterprises which are conducting their business on credit; the government credit and ness on credit; the government credit and ability to borrow is prejudiced; the expenses of the government are largely increased by the necessity of maintaining a considerable armed force for the protection of public armed force for the protection of public order, and the enemies of the government are encouraged to conspire against law and order; all of which is highly prejudicial and injurious not only to the Hawalians but to the very large amount of American capital

to you upon the 14th instant, I am directed

by my government to represent to you that,

invested in Hawaii, and the mutual trade now being conducted between the two now being conducted between the two countries.

"It is important for the Hawailan government to know the intention of the United States government concerning annexation at as early a date as possible, as if annexation is not to take place the methods of treating local conditions in Hawaii must be readingly different from those to be purradically different from those to be pursued if annexation is to take place.

"It is also important that, whatever the

intentions of the United States government may be concerning the subject matter, the Hawaiian government be informed what such intentions are before the same are made public, in order that it may consider the situation with full knowledge of all its aspects and decide upon such course of acand protect the interests of the people of Hawaii. tion as may be necessary to preserve order

"For the reasons above stated, I respectfully request that a decision may be arrived at and communicated as speedily as is consistent with the interests of the United "Mr. Gresham did not reply to this nor

even acknowledge its receipt. Mr. Gresham's Statement.

"After Mr. Blount's return, some months later, I vainly inquired of Mr. Gresham what the result was. He would not even admit that any report had been made, stating that such report, if made, was a confidential one, and that it was 'unfair' for me to ask any questions concerning it. I verbally reiterated to him that, owing to the long delay and uncertainty, affairs were unsettled and in a critical condition at the islands, and it would be in the interests of order and peace to first communicate his intentions when decided upon to the Hamiltonian and the condition when the condition is the communicate his intentions. walian government before making them public. This he said would be done. On the evening of November 7, 1893, being temporarily in Chicago, I saw in an evening paper a statement that Mr. Gresham had recommended to the President to restore the queen and overthrow the Dole govern-

"I immediately telegraphed to Mr. Hast-ings, Hawaiian charge d'affaires, to see Mr. Gresham and ask if it was true. Mr. Hastings did so, and Mr. Gresham said to him, 'I assure you there is no foundation for the statement. Do you think I would take so important a step without informing you?" Mr. Hastings telegraphed me the substance of the refly. That same night at about midnight he was informed by a newspaper man that Mr. Gresham's letter to the President, recommending restoration, had been given out to the press associations. and was then going over the wires. The letter was dated October 18, 1893, nearly a

month prior to Mr. Gresham's assurance that there was no such letter.

"As will be remembered, this letter adopted Mr. Blount's conclusions throughout, and in substance denounced the participators in the overthrow of the mon-archy as cowards, falsifiers and robbers, who should be ejected in favor of the

"Shortly after the publication of the letter a compilation of extracts from Mr. Blount's report, most injurious to the Dole government, was given to the press from the State Department. Later printed copies of the full report were given out to the press. No copy was sent to the Hawaiian legation, although I finally succeeded in getting a mutilated copy, from which clippings had been made, from a representative of the Associated Press.

Newspaper Diplomacy.

"Meanwhile I had returned from Chicago. No notice of the letter had been received at the legation. I immediately called on ment too long. I will, therefore, only refer Mr. Gresham and stated that I had seen in the papers a letter concerning Hawaii purporting to emanate from him, but that as I had received no official notice thereof, I had called to ask if it was authentic. He ed the interview. replied: 'Of course-you know it is authenlet me know the substance of the Blount report before it was published. He replied: I did not think it necessary. I knew you would see it in the papers.' "I then asked if it was the Intention of the United States government to restore the queen by force. He replied: 'I decline to answer that question.' I asked what, if

any, instruction had been given to Mr. Wil-"He replied, 'I cannot answer you." "He replied, I cannot answer you."
If then asked for a copy of the Blount report. After some hesitation, he said he had no more copies, but that more would be printed, and he would send me one. He did not do so, and I had to send twice to the State Department before a copy was

"The publication of the Blount report and Secretary Gresham's letter placed me in an embarrasing position. On the one hand I was the diplomatic representative of Ha-waii and by conventional rules was not authorized to discuss questions affecting the two countries, except with Mr. Gres-ham. On the other hand, Mr. Gresham was publishing broadcast false and de-famatory matter concerning myself and those whom I represented; administration ing the charges up and reiterating them and public opinion was forming. I could not hear from home, nor obtain denials nor explanations from there for weeks. Mos and Mr. Gresham were peculiarly within my personal knowledge. This they knew, but had persistenly refused to give me a

hearing.

"I was being held subject to all of the obligations, while accorded none of the rights or privileges of a diplomatic position.

Choosing Their Ground.

"With regret, I was forced by the necessities of the situation and the tactics of the administration to meet them on the field of their own choosing, and published a reply over my signature to the charges contained in the Blount report and the Gresham letter. No notice was then taken of the mat ter by Mr. Cleveland; but, to use an American expression, the administration 'had no use' for me from that time on. At the same time I addressed an official protest to Mr. Gresham against the suggested restoration of the queens No acknowledgment of or answer thereto was ever made.

"Meanwhile Mr. Willis, in Honolulu, was

consistently pursuing the policy of the administration, making public speeches fore shadowing action on his part, while repeat edly refusing to inform the government of his instructions or intentions; secretly intriguing with the queen for her restoration; demands upon President Dole, in the name of President Cleveland, to deliver up the government to Liliuokalani.

"Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress and my two previous letters concerning the upon the restoration proposition reiterated same matters, but to this day the Hawaiian and intensified the abuse of all connected with the overthrow of the monarchy, and from that time on this has been the note of the Hawaiian policy of the administration and its supporters, both in press and in Congress; while, with occasional lapses, the attitude of Mr. Gresham was one of studied insolence and insult toward myself and the government which I represented, although at all times, even during the dark days of the attempted restoration, the Dole government was the only, one officially recognized at Washington, and I was its representative, with full official

"A few incidents will suffice to illustrate the courteous methods of those who have since developed into sticklers for diplomatic etiquette. Indignity to Mr. Hastings.

"Having temporarily returned to Hawaii during December, 1893, Mr. Hastings represented the legation as charge d'affaires, and was officially recognized as such. *Upon the thereto; all these characteristics of the re-port have been made familiar to the public, corps, the list of those to be invited was, as occasion of the dinner to the diplomatic

drawn through it, placed there, we are re-liably informed, by Mr. Cleveland himself. Mr. Hastings was not invited to the dinner, although the charges d'affaires of other-countries were.

countries were.

"On January 25, 1894, I made a statement to Mr. Gresham concerning the friction that existed in Hawaii by reason of the continued demand by Japan that the franchise be granted to Japanese.

"He said: "What do you mean by coming to me with complaints about Japan? Do you expect the feature for Japan?

expect us to protect you from Japan? I should think that the last country in the world you would appeal to for assistance would be the United States. It is most extraordinary that you should make this statement to me. What do you want me to do?

etc.
"I replied that I had not applied for assistance, nor did I want him to do anything; that the United States had for years followed a certain line of policy concerning Hawail's relations with other foreign pow-ers; that I was simply stating a fact, and that it was entirely for him to say whether or not it was of interest to or concerned American policy or interests. He reiterated his former statements in different forms, several times, and wound up by branching off from the subject entirely, and demanded what President Dole meant by sending an 'insulting' reply to Mr. Willis (referring to Mr. Dole's reply to Mr. Willis' demand that the queen be restored). I denied that the answer was, or was intended to be, insulting. Mr. Gresham said: 'I say it was insulting, and Mr. Dole's sole object was to say something sharp to the American minister when he had the opportunity."
"He continued to talk in this strain until

it became manifest that he was simply try-ing to provoke a quarrel, and I left the room Trying to Quarrel.

"During the summer and fall of 1894 I was absent in Hawaii and Europe. On January 7, 1895, I returned to Washington, and called the next day on Mr. Gresham to see about presenting my credentials from the republic of Hawaii, which had taken the place of the provisional government. After stating that they would be received, he said, in a gruff way: 'What did your government mean by way: What did your government mean by complaining to us that arms were being shipped from California to Hawaii?' I replied that I knew of no such complaint; that I had arrived only the day before, and knew nothing of it. He said: 'Yes; they complained to us, and I have investigated the matter, and there isn't a particle of foundation for it. They have put us to all this tion for it. They have put us to all this trouble without any reason.' (By a remarkable coincidence the insurrection made possible by the use of these very arms had broken out the day before, and at that very hour Charles Carton leads to the day before, and at that very hour Charles Carton leads to the charles of the charles hour Charles Carter lay dead in Honolulu, shot to death with one of the guns which Mr. Gresham had investigated and found

did not exist.)
"Continuing, Mr. Gresham said: I guess your minister of foreign affairs (Mr. Hatch) is a scary kind of fellow, isn't he?' I replied: 'No. On the contrary, he is unusually cool and clear-headed.' He said: 'Well, he acts like it, anyhow. I can see no reason for the complaint he made. He even put Mr. Willis to the expense of telegraphing it over

here.'
"He continued to talk in this strain, with an exceedingly harsh manner, until I became convinced that he was seeking to pick a quarrel with me, as there was no occasion for his bringing up the subject, of which he

knew that I was ignorant.
"About this time President Cleveland sent a message to Congress recommending that England be allowed the exclusive use of Necker Island as a cable station.

The Cable Question.

"After it became manifest that both louses were hostile to the proposition, acting under instructions from my government I called on Mr. Gresham and stated that our legislature was about to meet; that we were extremely anxious to do everything possible to facilitate the con-struction of a cable; that we would prefer one to San Francisco rather than to Canada, although the latter was better than no cable; that as it did not seem probable that Congress would consent to the British proposition, we were desirous of ascertainirg whether the United States would favor joining with Hawaii in laying a cable to San Francisco. He said: 'How can you with any propriety make me such a proposition when you have already agreed with England to lay a cable via Necker Island and have asked our consent thereto?"

"I replied, in substance: 'We have not agreed with England nor requested your consent. England has made a request of consent. England has made a request of us which we have not granted, but have referred to you for consideration. It is for the United States to say whether the request of England shall be granted. If the United States is not going to assist a cable, then we want the British cable, although we prefer an American one. If, however, Congress refuses the request of England, then we want to know whether you would favor assisting a San Francisco cable.' "He said, with an air of severity: 'I consider your inquiry in the highest degree improper, and as evidencing had faith on the part of your government toward England, and I will not consider it.' This end-

The Neutrality Matter.

"On February 15, 1895, the Wahlberg, the schooner which took the arms to Honolulu which were used in the insurrection, arrived in San Diego and was seized by the collector for violation of the neutrality laws.

"Acting under instructions, I first informally and then by letter draw Secretary Gresham's attention to the irraction by the Wahlberg of the recitality laws, and requested that proceedings be taken against the ship and the captain, offering to furnish the required evidence. He said he would look into the matter and let me know what would be done.

"Having heard nothing from him, and being informed that no proceedings had been instituted, I again called on him on about February 26, and inquired about the matter.

"In an impatient marner he said: 'What do you expect me to do? This is like the complaint that Mr. Hatch made-charges with no evidence.' "I replied that all of the evidence was at his disposal; that I had simply been waiting to hear from him, and immediately sent him a full copy of it, also setting forth the section of the statute alleged to have been violated, and a decision of the United States circuit court construing it. "Although the necessary witnesses were sent to San Francisco from Honolulu and Secretary Gresham informed thereof, no action was taken, and neither letter was

answered or acknowledged. I saw by the newspapers that the Wahlberg was re-leased, but no explanation was given, and no disavowal made or regret offered that American arms had been transported in an American vessel from an American port, contrary to treaty obligations and neutrality laws, and used to assault a friendly gov-

Ignoring Hawaii.

"As it was of the utmost importance to Hawaii to know what the future course of the United States would be in cases of a like nature, on or about March 15 I called at the State Department to get the information if possible. I was informed by Mr. Uhl that Mr. Gresham was ill; that as the Secretary had personally had charge of the subject, he desired me to place in writing what I wanted to know for submission to the Secretary. "I accordingly addressed a formal letter,

which contained the following: "For the purpose of informing my gov-ernment as to the status of the matter, I respectful request to be informed what, if any, action has been taken by the United States authorities concerning the alleged triguing with the queen for her restoration; menacing the government by a display of violation of the United States neutrality laws, and also what, if any, action is prodemands upon President Dole, in the name "Mr. Uhl acknowledged the receipt of this

> government has received no answer to any of the questions asked.
>
> "Although Mr. Gresham's letter requesting my recall was dated February 21, no suggestion thereof was made to me, and I remained in ignorance thereof until in formed on March 19 by a newspaper repre-sentative that he had obtained the informa-

tion from an official of the State Depart "With this brief outline of some of the conditions existing, and accurately illus-trating the spirit in which the Hawaiian government and its representatives were ecntinuously treated, and bearing in mind that during all of this time the 'Hawaiian question' was almost constantly before Congress, and that the administration supporters in and out of Congress were continuously keeping up a systematic abuse and detraction of all connected with the Dole government, it is easier to understand what I did, and why I did the act now stated by Mr. Cleveland to constitute 'abundant reason' for my recall.

WIND UP

Great January Sale Of Surplus Stock.

Next week will be a memorable week in the Carpet and Furniture trade. We are going to give you your choice of our entire stock of Furniture at a cash discount of 20 per cent off our regular low prices. Upholstery Goods and Drapery at reductions too great to mention, and Lace Curtains at unheard of prices. At the same time we are going to inaugurate the spring business on Carpets and Mattings with bargain prices.

Lace Curtains.

Carpets.

Drapery.

\$7.90 a pair.

4 pairs White Swiss Tambour Laces, 4 yards long, 60 inches wide, \$32.00 a pair, go at \$12.59 a pair. All our \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.50 and \$4.00 Chenille Portieres at \$2.50 pair.

Art Squares, 2½x3 yards, for \$2.95. Art Squares, 3x4 yards, for \$4.85. 4x 7 Japanese Rugs, \$2.20. 6x 9 Japanese Rugs, \$4.20. 9x12 Japanese Rugs, \$8.40.

Heavy ingrain Carpets, 56c. grade, 29c. yard. 15 patterns Good Tapestry Brussels,

Best Tapestry Brussels, 59c. Several patterns \$1.00 and \$1.25 Vel-vets, 74c.

Opaque Shades, 2 yards long, 29e.
Sikoline, 9c. yard.
China Siks, 45c.
Japanese Crepe, 14c.
Figured Drapery Crepes, 11c.
\$1.00 Silk-face and Pettit Point Tapetry, 50c. yard.

14 patterns Body Brussels, 79c.

Chamber Suites.

Parlor Suites.

Sideboards.

20 per cent off makes \$120 Boards \$120.
20 per cent off makes \$125 Boards \$100.
20 per cent off makes \$125 Boards \$100.
20 per cent off makes \$700 Boards \$90.
20 per cent off makes \$60 Boards \$48.
20 per cent off makes \$50 Boards \$48.
20 per cent off makes \$30 Boards \$22.
20 per cent off makes \$30 Boards \$22.
20 per cent off makes \$30 Boards \$20.
20 per cent off makes \$25 Boards \$20.
20 per cent off makes \$25 Boards \$20.
20 per cent off makes \$27 Boards \$20.
20 per cent off makes \$31 Boards \$18.

20 per cent off makes \$25 Desks \$20, 20 per cent off makes \$30 Desks \$24, 20 per cent off makes \$35 Desks \$28, 20 per cent off makes \$45 Desks \$38, 20 per cent off makes \$60 Desks \$48.

estry, 59c. yard 66-in. Furniture Linen, 43c. 6-4 Chenille Table Covers, 59c. Frugal folks who count their dollars should not miss

W. H. HOEKE,

Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Cor. Penna. Ave. & 8th St.

3.50 trousers to-measure.

3.50 trousers to-measure.

3.50 trousers to-measure.

Our Purpose to Sell Low-Our Purpose to Sell Much-Our Purpose to Sell Now-

3 Days.

3 Days.

3 Days.

Commencing Monday morning and continuing 3 days-we will have one of our price climaxing - New "Era" made-to-measure trouser sales. The goods are all-worsted-through-and-through-There are no handsomer patterns in the market at any price—NEW, FASH-IONABLE, TASTEFUL, DRESSY—Dark, Light and medium colors-OUR WINDOW will convey an idea of the choiceness of this offering-Rather you would look at them inside, where you can get closer to them-WE THINK there is nothing offered anywhere to COM-?ARE with these "stuffs."

MERTZ AND MERTZ, 906 F Street.

tion reached the states the cue of the administration was to minimize its importance. It was characterized as 'a little riot'. and ridiculed as 'a tempest in a teapot.' So sedulously was this view presented that it appeared as though it might become generally adopted.

"Knowing, as I did, the real seriousness of the situation, and fearing that my govrement might feel it necessary to impose extreme penalties upon some of the leaders as a deterrent example for the future, I saw that if the American public became impressed that the Insurrection was an insignificant affair any severity of punishment would cause a reaction of feeling against us. I accordingly took pains to give to the press the fullest information concerning the facts. This I had a perfect right to do, as the matter was purely do-mestic. The statement made in the press that the ground of the request for my recall was because of my giving to the press information contained in official dispatches

was without foundation.
"All material in the legation and information possessed by myself concerning Hawaii which could be properly furnished was at all times free to all who chose to ask for it, and was as available to those opposed to us as to our friends, but no dispatches sent to me for communication to the state de-partment were ever given to the press. Knowing the supersensitiveness of the administration I at all times refrained from expressing any opinion concerning them, and even refused invitations to go to din-rers or other assemblages of a political

Mr. Thurston's Newspaper Friend. "On February 12, 1895, a representative of

one of the press associations, who had frequently called, came in as I was reading the mail received that morning from Hawall, and made a remark to the effect that the trouble in Hawaii was 'only a little fracas' and did not amount to much. I replied that he was mistaken; that it was through no lack of intent on the part of the royalists that the results were not worse, and that there was still most intense feeling over the matter in Honolulu, as he could see by the letters I had just received. I thereupon read to him from several private letters, not with intent that he should publish what stated by Mr. Cleveland to constitute letters I had just received. I thereupon read to him from several private letters, matic etiquette. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. The Insurrection.

"Immediately after news of the insurrection."

"Immediately after news of the insurrection."

"Immediately after news of the insurrection."

said about publication. There was no intention on my part that the references in the letters to the American administration should be published, and they were not published; but the gentlemanly press representative treasured up such references and communicated them, either directly or indirectly, to Mr. Gresham. I understand it has been denied that this was the avenue of his information. I know that it was, for the letters to me were shown to no one else but the newspaper man in question. In speaking to me in relation to the matter later, Mr. Gresham said, in explanation of bis possession of the reference: 'Some of your newspaper friends have abused your confidence. When Mr. Gresham spoke to me concerning the subject, I gave, in sub-stance, the foregoing explanation, saying in connection therewith that I understood myself to be at liberty to give out for publica-tion facts concerning Hawaii, but that there had been no such intention in this case.

A Dignified Refusal.

"In his letter requesting my recall Mr. Gresham garbled and suppressed my explanation, stating only that I claimed that the references in question were news which I had a right to give out. "I had committed no intentional breach of

diplomatic etiquette; but, knowing the spirit everything Hawaiian, and desiring to pre-vent friction, if possible, I tendered an apology that the matter had come through the legation, even inadvertently, and even though it had not been published. Mr. Grosham immediately requested an apology in writing, stating as a reason that this was a personal matter between myself and the sident, and that he ought to know exactly what I said. The matter had been presented to me informally, and I saw no reason for treating it otherwise on my part, especially as I did not know to what use it might be put in my absence and without explanation, and I accordingly declined to

explanation, and I accordingly declined to make the written apology requested.

"That is the whole story.

"I submit that if, in defending my country and my government against the continuous attempts of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham to ruin and overthrow them, I un-wittingly brushed the bloom from the cheek